Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 18.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1824. [WHOLE NO. 382.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWIN W. BREWER.

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York a seasonable assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance, in the store lately possessed by [illegible] deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

- London loths and Cassimeres
- common do do.
- priced double milled drab Cloths
- Habit Cloths
- and yellow Flannels
- do
- for Table Covers
- and negro cloths
- Planes
- Blankets
- and Bombazines
- } PLAIDS
- } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
- Cassimere
- Printed
- and Nankin Crapes
- and Shawls
- Levantines
- do figured and striped
- coloured do
- do Italian Lustring
- } SILKS
- Velvets &c.
- and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
- do Lambs Wool
- black and white silk
- do do Cotton
- } Hosiery.
- Kid,
- Silk,
- Beaver and Castor
- Gentlemen's Buckskin,
- York Tan,
- and silk
- } GLOVES.
- undressed Cortes Prunts
- 5-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
- bleached do do
- 6-4 common and superior Checks,
- 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
- Linens, in whole and half pieces
- do Sheetings
- 10-4 Irish Diaper
- Edgings
- and other Trimmings
- Cambroon'd and sewed, Swiss,
- and Book
- do do
- and Jaconet do
- } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Bussia Carpeting
Venetian do.
Tarred Cotton Bagging
Sausages and Vermicelli
Dog pistols and Bullets.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugar
Indigo and salt
Madeira
Tenerriffe and
Vin de Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Hollands Gin
Jamaica Rum.
} WINES

HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

HAS now, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 lbs *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ Brads.—*Also,*

10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Boston Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The superiority of this Factory for making cut Nails of the best quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them before those made in the United States.

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
Alum,
Copperas.
J. HUSKE

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

April 14, 1824. 55

30 Barrels cut and round Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56f

100 Bbls. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—79tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Axes,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
5 do L. P. Madeira do
95 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL constantly in the hands of their agent, D. Cox Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Boston Factory, just received and for sale by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

June 4, 1824.—52tf.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence
} SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr. Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira
2 do. Colmanor
4 do. L. P. Teneriffe
} WINES
30 Pieces 4-2 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Fleriant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons wedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Shave Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Bu[illegible] Person Street.

For terms, apply to C T H

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

100 lbs Inverness and Kentucky Cotton Bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails.
Just rec'd by the La Fayette,
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—381tf

150 Casks Salt.
1 Ton Logwood, by Steam Boat Home.
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

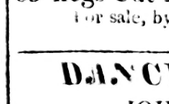
Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built CHAISES.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June 18, 1824—67tf

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4, 1824.—52tf.

FISH!

180 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824 76tf

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN LA TASTE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

For terms apply at his School Room in Maiden Lane.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner, late of Raleigh,

HAS removed to Fayetteville, where he intends to make a permanent settlement and carry on the Confectionary business, both Wholesale and Retail, in a respectable style and as extensively as the demand requires. He has on hand, Cordials of all kinds. Sweet Shrubs, Lime Juice, Candies and Sugar Plumbs, Raisins, soft shelled Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Pound Cakes, Alexandria double Crakers, best Spanish and American Segars, Spunges, a large assortment of Toys, and indeed of almost every thing usually to be met with in a Confectionary.

He manufactures all his confectionary and candies himself, and as he served a regular time at the business in Glasgow, he has no hesitation in warranting his articles to be as good as any of the kind in the United States, his wholesale prices will be perfectly regular, and nearly as low as can be purchased from Philadelphia or N. York. Country and town merchants who have an easy communication with Fayetteville, will no doubt find it their interest to keep their stores supplied with confectionaries and candies, which will be carefully put up and sent, agreeably to order. He has opened in Mr. Hugh Campbell's New Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, on the north side of Person street, a few rods east of the State House, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville for the flattering encouragement he has met with from them so far, and hopes to merit a continuation of their good will and a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, September 25 1824—3t383.

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to tender him with their future custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS

Fayetteville, September 9—379tf

NOTICE.

HE subscribers at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Robeson, on the 4th Monday of August, having obtained letters of administration, on the estate of Col. JAMES M'QUEEN, dec. request all those indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having any claims against it, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ARCHIBALD M'QUEEN,
DONALD M'QUEEN,
} Adm'rs.

Queensdale, 13th September, 1824—3t382

Further Notice.

On Thursday the 21st day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidders at Queensdale, the late residence of the said Col. James McQueen, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate consisting of Horses, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Goats, &c. a valuable and extensive Library of Books; Household furniture, farming utensils, &c. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers on all sums above five dollars, and under that sum cash, in hand. Bond with approved security will be required.

ARCHIBALD M'QUEEN,
DONALD M'QUEEN
} Adm'rs.

Queensdale, 13th September, 1824—3t382.

NOTICE.

At the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of Cumberland County, September Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John M'Iver Jr. dec'd and hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, all those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1824—4 84

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, Little River, which will of its own operation, make shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for laying, being all of the same length, width and thickness, perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true taper from butt to point, without injuring the wood in the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to satisfy themselves by demonstration, can, by calling at said Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, and not at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility in making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the lumber it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse, steam or water, requiring power equal to the draft of half a ton. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,
Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Merchant, Fayetteville.—378tf.

Treasury Department,

August 26, 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the proprietors of the Deferred Six per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of said stock.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

5—382 *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased. The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lalersted's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, saw mill tools blacksmith tools, &c. and other chattel property. The land may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11 89.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber. &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, Gober, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbellton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 25—27tf

Houses and Stores to be Rented.

TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing—2 stores (with fire places) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market; and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mr. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf.

TO RENT.

ON the 1st day of Oct. next, will be rented at public Auction on the premises, the House and Store, with the garden and out buildings, lately occupied by J. J. Diossy, on Hay street, an excellent stand for the retail business, either in the Grocery or Dry Good line.

WILKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22 1824.—2t382.

TO RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House and large convenient lot, on Hillsboro' street, with all the out Houses appertaining to the same. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

HENRY W. AYER. *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1824.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of Augnst, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824—377p.

NATIONAL Government Journal,

AND

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication which is devoted *exclusively* to the compilation of *Official Documents, State Papers, &c.* is issued once in each week; (or oftener if necessary,) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy;

And, generally, such other official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume commenced with the last session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

A certain *notorious personage* (whose identity is his *veracity,*) having with evil intent spread abroad a report as unfounded as it is unwarrantable—*that I had abandoned the idea of publishing a public journal in this town,*" a regard for my own interests as well as a respect for my friends, has once more constrained me to address them through the medium of a public print. The notice therefore, is to reassure the subscribers to the contemplated paper that the establishment is in a proper state of forwardness and unless delayed by some unexpected occurrence, the first number of the Fayetteville Weekly Gleaner will be issued between the 30th of October and 1st of November. The doors of an extensive Reading and News Room, conducted on proper Mercantile principles, will also at that time be thrown open to the public

B. H. TALBOT.

September 16, 1824——3t 382.

Contractors Wanted.

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW J. H. in Robeson County, until the 8th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz—

40 feet long and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two Stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three apartments, viz. two for criminals, male and female, and one for negroes—the Criminal rooms to be lined with sheet iron.

A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE
RICHD. C. BUNTING.

Lumberton, Sep. 1st. 1824—4t382.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-one vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin, his agent at this place.

DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C. June 5 1824—[illegible]

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any gaol so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Admr.*
with the Will annex'd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Peter Smith, dec'd gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said Peter Smith, to present them for payment within the time required by the various acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. And all persons indebted to said Peter Smith, dec'd are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber. DUNCAN SMITH Ex'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—82.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks,

during which time I have appointed Stephen Cutlar my general attorney to transact my business in my absence.

THO. STROUD.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

PASSING HISTORY.

—— I sit surveying anxiously
The globe and its concerns.
It turns submitted to my view, turns round
With all its generations—I behold
The tumult, and report it. COWPER.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

New-York, Sept. 20.—The intelligence from Spain is amply confirmed by the arrival of the schr. Lucinda from Gibraltar, which she left on the 15th Aug. On the 8th and 9th of Aug. Tariffa, then in possesion of the Constitutionalists, headed by Valdez. (a nephew of the the patriot admiral of that name,) was attacked by the French forces, and after a severe contest the latter were repulsed with considerable loss, and the French commander killed.—A body of 300 cavalry sent on this expedition, was reported to have joined the Constitutionalists. Several other parts of Spain had taken up arms against the present government, and it was confidently expected that the revolt would be general.—The Gibraltar papers consider these occurrences as of great magnitude, and private letters of a late date say that there was every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle had been planned throughout Spain. One writer states, under date of 13th August, that a boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Tariffa, to ascertain the state of matters there, when the particulars of the defeat of the French were obtained, and the accounts in every respect were "glorious to the constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the assailants. If in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tariffa, "*God take good King Edward to his mercy.*" The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them—they suffered them to advance to the second gate when they opened a destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction: the French commander is among the killed—Algesiras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition.

We have accounts (continues the writer) from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace; but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful; for their enemies, as they deserve, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is "viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen." We are on the *rack of anxiety* here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that in a short period *Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees* The proclamations issued from Tariffa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious; not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against 'the French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and eating out the vitals of Spain.' In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate my next will; till then look on Spain as you would on a volcano threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption."

After being goaded, as the Spaniards have been during the last nine months, first by the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand," and then by foreign troops, it is not improbable that they may have been roused from the lethargy which occasioned the overthrow of the Constitution, and re-estabilshed arbitrary domination. But unless a spirit of resistance has gone abroad, and the people are every where determined to unite in freeing themselves from their present abject condition, this new struggle will be of no avail. The immense force which the "Holy Alliance" can pour into the country, will find little difficulty in dispersing a few scattered bands, even although led on by tried and determined leaders. The deliverance of Spain must originate with the people, and if they rise in the greatness of their strength, we should not be without hope that the Peninsula would yet prove a volcano which would overwhelm all who attempted to deprive it of liberty.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tariffa.

A garrison order was issued on the 3d ultimo, from the staff of the district in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, stating that a number of ruffians belonging to Ximena had assembled the day before in that town, for the purpose of repeating the late Constitutional farces, and succeeded at first in securing and committing to prison some public functionaries and respectable inhabitants. A lieutenant of the Princess's regiment happened to be passing through the town with a small party, when they fired on the revolutionists, who immediately fled to the mountains.

A royal decree was issued at Sacerdon on the 21st July, the object of which is to prevent any but sound doctrines being taught in the Spanish universities and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same, professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

New-York, Sept. 22.—The commotion at Madrid alluded to in our last accounts from Gibraltar papers, appear to have been of a very serious nature. Even according to the Paris accounts, a pitched battle was fought, in which a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded. The utmost rage is said to prevail at Madrid against the invaders; the Serviles did not conceal their hostile feelings—Placards denouncing death to the French, were posted on the walls, and horrible excesses were committed in the provinces by the Royalist volunteers, whom the French General had resolved to get disbanded. Desertion among the new levies also prevailed to an extraordinary extent.—They dispersed by hundreds, under an alarm that it was intended to send them on an expedition to South America.

Burman War.—By an arrival at Portsmouth, from Bombay, accounts had been received from that place to the 29th March, by which it appeared that a fleet was then about to sail for Madras to embark a number of troops, destined to take possession of the Burmese sea ports. It had been found necessary to adopt the most determined measures to oppose the hostile designs of the enemy.

The Poor rates in England, had fallen considerably during the last year. But they still amount to the enormous sum of nine shillings sterling a head on the whole population of the country.

A comparative statement of the import of cotton into Great Britain for the first seven months of 1823, makes the quantity from the United States 352,147 bales, and for the same period of the present year 231,395, being a *decrease* of 120,752 bales.

The last price current remarks, that there had been a good demand for Cotton that week, and American descriptions had advanced 1-8d per lb. whilst other sorts remained stationary. About 1500 bags had been taken on speculation, and 1000 for export.

Prussia.—If we are to credit the London papers, the King of Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, having ordered 100,000 men to assemble immediately in Silesia, and the troops in East and West Prussia were said to have already taken up the line of march. These hostile movements are attributed to a disposition evinced by the Emperor of Austria to retain possession of the important fortress of Mentz, which he had constantly occupied since the Congress of Vienna, contrary to a stipulation in the treaty that these two powers should hold it alternately.

Great Britain.—Mr. Huskisson was on the eve of proceeding to the Netherlands on a mission, said to be of great importance.

So great was the increase of business at the London Custom House, that it had been found necessary to employ an additional number of clerks.

Accounts had been received that Capt. Perry's expedition was in the neighborhood of Whale Fish Island, Baffin's Bay, all well.

Accounts had been received of the total loss, in a hurricane, off the Mauritius, of the British sloop of war Delight, with 123 black slaves taken from the wreck of a French vessel.

The manufacturers at Paisley had produced an article so closely resembling Canton Crape that it could scarcely be distinguished from the genuine.

Algiers.—The Paris papers mention the arrival of an English vessel at Marseilles on the 3d Aug. with the news that a treaty of peace had been concluded on the 22d July, between Great Britain and the Dey of Algiers, and that the blockade was raised on the 26th of that month. Previous to concluding the treaty, the boats of the Naiad are stated to have boarded and destroyed an Algerine vessel of 16 guns which lay under the fortress.—No intelligence of these occurrences had reached London on the 9th August; but there are good reasons for believing that the above statement is correct.

Greece.—A letter from Zante of the 21st June states, that an act of treason had occurred at Missolonghi which at one time threatened the most dangerous consequences. It appears that Caralcystos, one of the Governors of the city, had agreed to deliver it up to Jussuf Pacha, who was to march 3000 Turks towards the fortress. The correspondence containing this plot was seized by a post of Greeks, and forwarded to Prince Maurocodato, who took measures to prevent its execution. The Turks marched, but were met and defeated, and Caralcystos is stated to have been put in irons.

Prussia.—The Prussian decree, prohibiting its subjects from studying in foreign universities, on account of the revolutionary principles alledged to be inculcated in them, had produced a remonstrance from the cabinet of Stutgard to disprove the accusation against the University of Tubingen and one to the same effect from the University of Basle.

Colombia.—The Caraccas papers, by the schooner Pearl, received at the office of the Baltimore American, state that the number of troops concentrated at Porto Cavello, destined to aid BOLIVAR in Peru, amounted to near four thousand. An equal number were to join them in Carthagena, under the command of general VALERO.

The celebrated pedestrian traveller, Capt. J. D. COCHRANE of the British Navy, had arrived at La Guayra. This is the same gentleman who has travelled on foot through the greatest part of Asiatic Russia. Bent upon further discoveries, he intended to explore the yet untravelled parts of South America, including a visit to the Andes.

The vallies of Aragoa and Maracay were said to be unusually sickly—owing, it is supposed, to the failure of last year's crops of corn, and the present high price of that article, by which the inhabitants were compelled to have recourse to unwholesome nutritious substitutes for their support.

About two hundred coloured people sailed from Philadelphia Saturday 19th in the ship James M. for Hayti.

War in Africa.—Another engagement had taken place at Cape Coast between the British and the Ashantees, in which the former lost 93 killed and 679 wounded. The loss of the Ashantees, who retired about two miles after five hours fighting, is not mentioned. In two days they were joined by their king wtih a reinforcement which increased their army to 16,000, and by the last accounts they had again advanced to within 5 miles of the Castle. Official intelligence had reached London with the details of the above affair; and private letters give a most deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants at the colony, who were not only in a state of alarm in consequence of the return of the barbarians, but suffering from the want of provisions, and the scarcity of ammunition to repel the foe. The natives were not to be depended on, and the whole described as "an accumulation of horrible misery," from which there was no hope of escape but by abandoning the settlement. The Dutch were believed to be secretly aiding the Ashantees, who are represented as willing to make peace on condition that two native chiefs, a king and his brother, who had joined the British, should be delivered up unconditionally.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

DOMESTIC.

Hartford, (Conn.) September 13.

Fall Trainings.—The accidents that happen at and after these meetings are, and we fear will continue to be, consequent upon the carelessness of dismissed militia. We have just heard of a fatal one. A young gentleman of Torrington, named Hiram Phelps, aged 24, and only son of Capt. Benjamin Phelps, on returning from a muster of Cavalry, to which he belonged, thought proper to discharge his pistols on the road, rather than to carry them home loaded They were enclosed in flannel cases made to fit the inside of the holsters. He drew one, and being on horseback with one hand to his bridle, attempted to pull off the case with his teeth. When it was partly drawn, the pistol went off, took effect in his left breast, and killed him instantly. We will not charge upon the memory of the fine young man, who met with this sad misfortune, any thing like gross carelessness—for nine out of ten use fire-arms with less caution. Nor do we insist that any one, who does military duty, should entertain any ridiculous dread of his own weapons; but no caution can be extreme in their proper management. This article is headed "fall trainings," because they are now about to take place, and this occurrence may put others on their guard—and, if properly considered, may save limbs and lives.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 17.

Stramonium.—The following incident may operate as a caution to those who choose to cure themselves, to beware how they "play with edge tools." A carpenter of this town was advised by a brother carpenter, to take stramonium or thorn apple steeped in rum, as a cure for the rheumatism. He accordingly one morning last week took the seeds of three capsules, or apples, bruised them and put them into about a third of a tumbler of rum, and added as much water. Half an hour after he drank about half a wine glass full of the liquid, and not perceiving any taste but that of the rum, immediately took as much more. In a few minutes he became dizzy, and before he could reach his boarding house, he was perfectly delirious. A physician was called, who succeeded with much difficulty in getting an emetic to operate, by which the poison was thrown up. The next day he was still delirious, and was perfectly blind, and nearly deaf. He has since recovered. A little more delay in obtaining a physician, or less promptness and decision in his practice, would certainly have been fatal to him.

LOCAL EFFLUVIA.

Chester, Penn. Sept. 14.—Died on the 17th of the 8th mo. last, Rachel Palmer, daughter of John Palmer, of Concord township, aged about 16 years.

On the 22d of the same month, John Palmer, brother of the above, aged 18 years.

On the 27th of the same month, Lewis Palmer, another brother, aged 22 years.

The disease which so suddenly hastened to the tomb these three blooming youths, *is ascribed to a local cause. An old building in a state of decay*, which had been used for a milkhouse, standing fifteen or twenty yards from the door of the dwelling, had become partly filled with water and rubbish of various kinds, such as weeds and decayed logs; the fowls had roosted under its roof until it became offensive both to the sight and smell. The water of the well, which was situated between this old building and the dwelling, became also offensive and unfit for use. Doctors Marsh, (the regular physician,) Hamor, and Jacques, the latter of Wilmington, were all of opinion that the disease originated from this old building. The fever, which was stubborn and unremitting, and baffled all their skill, assumed towards its termination a typhus and malignant character. Four more of the same family, viz. the grandmother, a young man, brother to the former, and two children, are lying dangerously ill with the same complaint.

The chance of recovery had become so hopeless, by remaining at the dwelling, and the alarm & sympathy of the neighborhood had become so much excited, that it was thought best for the whole family to abandon it at present. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who opened their door to receive them, for their benevolence and liberality.

New York, September 20.—A letter just received from Baltimore, informs that the inhabitants of that city have determined to erect a marble monument in honor of Gen. La Fayette, which is to contain, among other things, an account of the battle of Brandywine, in which he was wounded in our cause. There are already two elegant monuments erected in that city; one for Washington, and the other commemorative of the battle of Baltimore, during the late war, in which Gen. Ross was killed; this will add a third, and will be equal in all respects to the other two.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.—The whole number of deaths at New-Orleans, from the 10th to the 24th of Aug. was 140 including *thirty-nine* of yellow fever. A letter dated 22d ult. says—"The weather has been extremely *warm* during the season—Business is quite at a stand, and the river is falling fast."

Change of Temperature.—On Friday the mercury in the Thermometer stood at 84.—On Saturday, at nearly the same, hour, it was only at 59, having fallen 25 degrees in the space of 24 hours.

Yankee Enterprise.—The brig Urchin, Chadwick, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of salted beef and hides which had been obtained by killing the wild cattle on the coast of Patagonia. The beef was well preserved, and of a good quality.

POLITICAL.

——"Great things may yet be done,
If we are men, and faithful to our country"
PAYSE'S BRUTUS

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

The following ticket was formed by the nomination of a single individual in each of the districts. It unites at present, as it will probably continue to do, the friends of Adams and Jackson, in a firm opposition to the usurpation of a minority caucus.

The people's ticket is pledged to do the will of the people; it will give the undivided vote of the state to the candidate who can unite the greatest number against the usurpations of a minority caucus. We believe that candidate to be J. Q. Adams—we are convinced, therefore, that for this reason, if for no other he will receive the vote of North Carolina. We believe him besides more popular in North-Carolina than any other candidate. Our friends who support Gen. Jackson, may some of them think his prospects fairer, and contend that this state will give him her vote; but as our difference arises from different views as to the strength of the candidates, we readily join with them in saying, let there be no strife between brethren.

The times require steadiness, they are so important as to put us on our guard against rash movements and imprudent sallies, when we do move, let us be careful, let us go together, let us keep our ranks close, and our files unbroken, let us, in short, make it our main object to put an end to the abuses of the caucus.

PEOPLE'S TICKET—Josiah Crudup, *Wake*—John Giles, *Rowan*—Montfort Stokes, *Wilkes*—Peter Forney, *Lincoln*—Robert Love, *Haywood*—Augustin H. Shepperd, *Stokes*—John M. Morehead, *Guilford*—James Mebane, *Orange*—Walter F. Leake, *Richmond*—Wm. A. Blount, *Beaufort*—Wm S. Blackledge, *Craven*—Wm. Martin, *Pasquotank*—Wm. Drew, *Halifax*—Wm B. Lockhart, *Northampton*—Edward B. Dudley, *Wilmington.*

The following ticket is pledged to support the caucus and its candidate.

CAUCUS TICKET—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Meshack Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex Gray, *Randolph*—Benj H. Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Ruffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, sen. *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho. W. Blackledge *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—William Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir.*

From the Raleigh Star.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence,

GENTLEMEN,—I see, from a publication in the Western Carolinian, and republished in your paper, that at a meeting held at Concord, in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, by a number of citizens of that county who are friendly to the election of John Q. Adams, and who have recommended a separate Ticket for the support of that gentleman in the approaching election for President of the United States, they have requested me to receive such information as may be communicated to the public regarding the formation of a *separate Adams Ticket*, and to publish the same from time to time, until the Ticket shall be completed.

I feel myself flattered that my friends at this meeting should have entrusted me with a charge so important; yet I must beg to be excused from the performance of that duty, because, I am satisfied that nothing can be done for Mr. Adams in this state, (however much I may desire to promote his interest.) I am of an opinion that the piece, published in the Star of the 10th instant, signed "UNION," is the best plan that can be devised to ascertain the strength of Adams and Jackson, and which promises to unite the friends of these two gentlemen.

Respectfully yours,
B. S. KING.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1824.

☞ The article in the Star to which Mr. King alludes, recommends each voter for the People's Ticket to place the word Adams or Jackson on his ticket. The officers at the polls, or one or two citizens appointed for the purpose, might declare the number for each. More in our next.

From the Eastern (Machias) Star.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. In his eleventh year of his age, 1778, he accompanied his father, John Adams late President of the U. States to France; the father being joint commissioner with Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee, to that Court. He resided about eighteen months in France, he returned home with his father. In November, 1779, the father of Mr. Adams was again sent to Europe, with a commission for negociating peace, and a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. He took again his son, J. Q. Adams, with him. They arrived in Paris after a disastrous passage, and the son was put to school in that city. And when it became necessary for the father to go to Holland, in pursuance of his official duties, he took his son with him, and first placed him in a public city school in Amsterdam, and afterwards at a suitable time, at the university of Leyden. In July, 1781, the son, as private secretary, accompanied to St. Petersburg the late Judge Dana, who had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia. He remained with Judge Dana about fourteen months, when he left St. Petersburg to rejoin his father in Holland. The father was, on the arrival of the son in Holland, at Paris, on business relating to his commission. The son however remained at the Hague. The father soon rejoined his son, and in a short time after they both went to Paris. The definitive treaty was signed in September 1783; and they both resided together in England, Holland and France until 1787.

The father was appointed, about this time, minister to the court of St. James; and the son returned to this country. After preparatory studies he was admitted a student at Cambridge University where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, 1787. After completing his collegiate studies, he commenced the reading of law in the office of the late Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and at the expiration of the usual period, allowed for acquiring a law education, was admitted to the bar in the County of the State, and commenced the practice in Boston.

He remained in Boston about four years during which time his professional practice was inconsiderable. His attention was chiefly engrossed by political subjects. In the summer of 1791, he published a series of numbers in the Boston Centinel, under the signature of *Publicola.* These papers were at the time, unpopular, as containing political heresy, and questoining the infallibility of the French Revolution. He also published a few numbers, in the same paper, under the signature of *Marcellus.* The latter were much noticed, and are now consigned to oblivion. But his subsequent papers, in the support of Washington's proclamation of neutrality, attracted a large share of the public attention, and were popular, as the composed with the sentiments of a majority of the people of this country, at that time.

In 1794, he was appointed minister resident to the United Netherlands. While this appointment took place, his father was Vice-President of the United States. It is said that appointment was as unexpected to him as to his son, but with what authority we know not.

From 1794 to 1801, J. Q. Adams was in Europe, successfully employed as a public minister in Holland, England and Prussia. He was, while in Europe, nominated by Washington, as minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon; but by the accession of his father to the Presidency, his destination was changed, and he was appointed minister to the Court of Berlin. The appointment entitled him to the outfits of a minister plenipotentiary, $9,000, although he was then in Europe, but it is said he only received a sum, which, together with what he received as minister resident at the Netherlands, made up the usual amount allowed to foreign ministers.

He remained at Berlin from November 1797 until April 1801; and during this time concluded a treaty of commerce with Prussia. He was then recalled, and arrived in Philadelphia in Sept. 1801, just before the commencement of Jefferson's administration.

In 1802 he was elected member of the senate of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity one year. He was then elected, while enjoying the confidence of the anti-Jeffersonian party in Massachusetts, a senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March, 1803. But when the embargo question came before congress, he advocated that measure, and thereby became obnoxious to the legislature of the state which conferred upon him his station in Congress. He resigned his office as senator, in 1808; and his reasons for so doing are to be found in a letter which he addressed to the late Gov. Sullivan of Massachusetts. So valuable an acquisition to a party was not to be neglected, and in March 1809, he was nominated by Mr. Madison, for a minister to Russia, but no vote was taken on the nomination. He was however, in August following appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, the office before designated for him.

Such are the principal *political* events in the life of Mr. Adams, until his participation in the negociations at Ghent, and his subsequent appointment to the office of Secretary of State.

His public *literary* career embraces the period, during which he held the office of Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the University, of Cambridge. His lectures are before the public, and are generally considered as happy specimens of learning and taste.

Mr. Adams was married at London in July 1797, to a daughter of Joshua Johnson, the Consul of the United States at that place.

VOICE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

[illegible] m a gentleman at the seat of [illegible] of North-Carolina, to the Editor of [illegible] Journal

[illegible] the National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. I observed two paragraphs, purporting to have been extracted from a letter to the Editors of that print, 'from a gentleman in one of the most populous counties of N. Carolina;' in which the writer says, that he has no doubt of the success of the electoral ticket nominated by the *republican* members of our last legislature;' and that our county elections, for new members, being just over, almost every one, to a man, were in favor of Mr. Crawford:' and this information, coming from such a source, say Messrs Gales and Seaton, is to be '*implicitly relied upon.*'

We have no doubt, these gentlemen *wish* such information to be relied upon; coming, as I have reason to believe it does, from one Editors of the Raleigh Register, (the father and brother of the Editors of the Intelligencer;) but, whether they can honestly think it should be relied on as the truth is another question. As far as I have the means of judging *here*, at this date, (and I think they are equal to those of the correspondents of the Intelligencer,) the fact is exactly the reverse of what they represent it. As to the 'radical ticket,' in this state, every one who is not determined to be blind, must see, from the expressions of public sentiment throughout the state, on this very question, that there is not the remotest prospect of its success! *Out of* 63 *counties in the state, about* 55 *to* 57 *will give an overwhelming majority for the 'people's ticket;'* and as to the ridiculous assertion, that nearly all our new members, *to a man*, are in favor of Mr. Crawford,' there never was a more barefaced untruth penned by any human being. At the date of the letter, say on the 21st August,) from which these extracts appear to have been taken, *it was impossible for any one to know the sentiments of the newly elected members;* for it must be borne in mind, that our general election did not take place *until the* 12*th of August;* and even admitting the statement were, perchance, true, I would ask, how it was possible for them, at the time of writing, to know it,—*only eight days after the general election?*

"Can it be believed that any individual, after so large a state election as that of North-Carolina, containing 63 counties, comprehending such an immense territory, and sending nearly 200 members, could ascertain all their sentiments on the presidential question, in so short a period as eight days from the day of the election? It is utterly impossible.

"The Editors of the Register, although they send forth such letters, to be made public abroad, do not,—dare not,—express such sentiments in their own paper! They are fearful, if they did, that, in all probability, at the coming session, the public printing would be lost to them: on this account, perhaps, they have remained silent in their own columns, in regard to Mr. Crawford's strength in our next legislature; but to answer their ends, and with a view to their more general circulation, transfer their fabrication to the Intelligencer, at Washington.

"If the Editors of the Register or Intelligencer knew, on the 21st August, only eight or nine days after the election, the sentiments of all the members of our legislature, how has it happened that they could not procure for publication in the Register, here, the names of the same members until lately. It appears they have found it difficult to collect *their names* but quite easy to ascertain *their sentiments on the presidential election.*

From the Newbern N. C. Sentinel, Sept. 18.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer stated, upon the authority of a letter received from "one of the most intelligent gentlemen living in the most populous part of the State of North-Carolina," that the members of our legislature "are almost to a man in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD"—and, say the Editors, "this information may be entirely relied upon." *Now we happen to know enough upon this subject to authorise us to declare the assertion of this 'intelligent gentleman,' to be false;* and if we are asked for our proofs, we will refer to those gentlemen, who, in several instances, lost their election in consequence of their having attended the Caucus in December last. We know, that in some of the counties opposed to Mr. Crawford, the people have permitted the candidates who attended the aforesaid caucus, to be re-elected, while in other instances, they have been deservedly put down. In this county, two of the members are of the caucus party, and yet in no part of the United States are the PEOPLE more decidedly opposed to the radical candidate for the presidency. In Beaufort, Pitt, Carteret, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir, Green, Wayne and Johnston counties, we learn, the members lately chosen, are the friends of the administration; and in many other sections of the state, it is understood that the members elect are of the same character. So much for the veracity of this 'intelligent gentleman.' When he next writes for the Intelligencer, we hope the Editors will not join him in his attempts to delude the public. Such tricks are easily detected, and due notice will be taken of them. *Mr. Crawford is, beyond question, in the minority in this State—his partisans know it,* and hence it is that they resort to every species of intrigue and misrepresentation to sustain their tottering cause.

FOR SALE,

Twenty Shares of Bank Stock.

THE subscriber has for sale, twenty shares of bank stock, in the bank of Cape-Fear, for which he will take ninety dollars per share, or otherwise, he will take eighty seven and an half, if the purchaser will pay him five hundred dollars in United States bills. He will also sell two or three likely negroes.

WM. H WHETTED.

Hillsborough, Sept. 24, 1824——3t384

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1824.

PROGRESS OF FAYETTE.

The National Guest arrived in New-York Sept. 5th on his return from Boston; attended the fete at Castle Garden in that city, Tuesday evening, the 14th instant; and immediately after, at 2 A. M. on Wednesday, proceeded up the North River in the James Kent. He arrived at West Point and landed half an hour past meridian. Disembarked at Poughkeepsie, Thursday morning; lodged at Clermont that night. Arrived at Albany, Friday evening the 17th, and attended a grand ball. Saturday went to Troy and returned, and about midnight re-embarked in the James Kent for New-York; dined at the seat of the widow of Gen. Montgomery on Sunday. Arrived at New York, Monday 20th Sept. and that day partook of a splendid entertainment with the Masonic fraternity.

Left New-York, Thursday morning last for Powles Hook, where he was received by Gov. Williamson of New Jersey; and arrived in Philadelphia last Tuesday.

☞It will be observed by our readers and the editors of the Raleigh Star and Cape Fear Recorder that the sale of lands advertised by HENRY M'KINZIE in this paper is postponed to Tuesday the 19th of October.

The Baptist association of Gray's Creek will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next at Gray's Creek meeting house 9 miles below Fayetteville and 2 miles from the Camp ground.

FRESHET IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia, to another in Charleston, dated September 17.

'We are labouring under the most gloomy apprehensions as to the safety of our friends on the sea board, especially those on Sullivan's Island. It has rained here for ten days and during the latter part of the time, the continued succession of violent and fitful squalls of wind too plainly indicated the tempest that has raged below. Sea Gulls and other birds of the ocean, driven into the interior by the fury of the storm, (as we suppose) drop down dead in the fields, exhausted by fatigue and hunger. Many are seen in the river.

'The Congaree has risen 37 feet at Granby, I understand Every river plantation from Granby to the junction of the Congaree and Wateree is under water—all the stock drowned, and the crops totally lost. Gen. Hampton told me that instead of making 1000 bales which he had a right to expect, he would probably make 2 0. Others have suffered in the same proportion. This is a shocking calamity, and I fear will plunge the country deeply in debt.

'The Southern stage attempted to cross at Granby yesterday, but the current was so violent that it swept the flat under.—Young BLOCKER, a collegian, was drowned, and two of the horses, I understand.

'The canal *will not sustain serious injury,* although several of the locks are entirely under water.' *Charleston Mercury.*

ARRIVED since our last, Boat John Parker with Dry Goods to Reed & Conner of Rowan.—Thirty Boxes Cheese, 10 Crates Bottles, 10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar, Indigo, &c. to Chs. T. Haigh—Shoes to Barnum Beach—1 Package Dry Goods to A. Whiting—144 Kegs Nails—400 Bus. Salt 2 Bales Twine to D. Thompson owner.

Boat La Fayette—28 Packages Dry Goods 1 Cask Hardware to Nott & Star—12 Packages Sundries—6 Casks Cheese Castings and Raisins to J. W. Cochrane—4 Trunks Books to J. Hadlock—2 Packages Dry Goods and Hardware to Williams & Fenn—22 Bbls. Fish to John M. Dobbin.

4 Tons Iron and Shear moulds—25 pieces Bagging 12 Packages Sundries—3 Hhds. Sugar—6 Bbls. Loaf Sugar to D. Thompson owner.

MARRIED,

At New York, Lieut. John Henry Clack, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Louisa Thompson, daughter of the Hon. Smith Thompson.

DIED,

At New York, on Saturday evening last, Sept. 18th, Divie Bethune, Esq merchant; in the 54th year of his age.

THE next quarter of the Fayetteville Academy commences Friday, October 1st (to morrow.) September 30.

THE Committee of Arrangements for the reception and accommodation of General La Fayette will meet at the Town House on Saturday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN McRAE, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, September 30.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture boots and shoes of the best materials, likewise ladies walking shoes of the newest fashions (La Fayette ties)

Wanted 3 or 4 workmen to the above business who will find steady employment. B. BEACH.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1824—3t84.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Widow's Son, Partridge, from Elizabeth City. Corn, to the master.

CLEARED,

Ship Vuiture, Barnard, for Liverpool, by James Usher.

Schr. Gen. Jackson, Thacher, Guadaloupe by E. Dickinson.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough for Philadelphia, by Stow & Whittier.

ARRIVED,

SINCE THE RECORDER.

Sloop Cashier, New-York.

Sloop Express Philadelphia.

A schr. dismasted bound to Ocracock.

The Euphemia from N. Y. to Wilmington lost her rudder in the Gulph stream off the Capes of Virginia. 6 passengers on board, who were taken off by the Express. Fears are entertained for her safety.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	45	50
Peach,	-	do.	50	55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		12½
Beeswax, -	-	do.	31	32
Butter, - -	-	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	10	12½
Corn, - -	-	bushel	45	50
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine, -	-	barrel.	4½	
Superfine,	-	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	
Mullet	-	do	5 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon.	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger -	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	7	8
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	7	7 50
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	25	30
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento, -	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	42½	45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	9	9½
Loaf, -	-	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		90
Turks Island, }	-	do		
St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do	80	90
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	17
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, new -	-	bush.	75	80
Whiskey. -	-	gallon,	32½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

State of North-Carolina,

Moore County Court, August Term, 1824

AT this term, a paper writing, called the Last Will and Testament of MARY MONTGOMERY, dec'd, was offered for probate—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, heirs at law of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd, are no inhabitants of this State. Whereupon the Court, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, successively, that the said Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the aforesaid County of Moore, at the Court House, in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the said paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk*

September 15, 1824——6t 387

GALES'S

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART & BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Sept 30, 1824——382.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

List of letters remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30th 1824.

A.	Mrs. H. L. Lewis.
Henry Atkinson.	M.
Dr. S. Alfriend.	Tho. Munroe.
B.	Dan'l Munroe 2.
D. Bethune Esq.	Samuel Mims 2.
Lauchlan Bethune.	Neill Munroe.
Mrs. Mary Brown.	Julia Memrell.
Balaam Banks.	John Martin.
Mrs. Sarah Buie.	Tho. H. Massy.
John Baxter.	Christo'r Munroe.
Wm. Blaylock.	Miss Effy Munroe.
John Bilding.	John Munroe.
Wm. Barrett.	John Maharry.
Norman Barnes 2.	Sam'l Maultsby.
Wm. B. Byrd.	Abraham Molton.
Miss Julia A. Byrn.	Wm. Maxwell.
C.	Stephen Massey.
Henry Charleton.	Wm. Magee.
Brasil Carver.	Rich'd Magee.
Col. John Clark.	Mc.
R. Cochrane.	Dan'l M'Queen.
James Colvin.	Hector M'Neill.
Daniel Campbell.	Malcom M'Millan.
Angus Campbell.	L. H. M'Neill.
Arch'd Cook.	Malcom M'Alpin.
Mrs. Eliza'h Collins.	A. M'Kenzie and H.
David Cain.	Chambers.
Wm. Carman.	A. M'Gilvray and G.
Alex. Carrell.	Carmicheal.
John Cutrin.	Daniel M'Leod.
Duncan Colquohoun.	Neill M'Lean.
Arch'd Colquohoun.	Dr. P. M'Alpin.
Miss E. Cowell.	Peter M'Intosh 2.
Alex. Clark Jr.	Neill M'Cranie.
John Collins.	Allen M'Corquodale.
D.	Daniel M'Millan 2.
Thomas Dwight.	Miss L. M'Daniel.
John Douglass.	John M'Iver.
Rev. Robt. T. Daniel.	Hector M'Neill sen.
Elizabeth Dolly,	Donald M'Crumen.
Wm. Doughtson.	John M'Lauchlen.
D. Detrinux.	Neill M'Noughton.
Wm. E. Drummond.	Neill M'Leod.
E-	Duncan M'Neill.
Jonathan Evans.	Arch'd M'Duffie
Mrs. Ann Ellis.	Mr. C. M'Lean.
F.	N.
Patsey Flack.	Jessee Newberry.
Angus Findlayson.	Joseph D. Norris.
Chauncey Fowler.	Wm. Nichols.
Francis Fulmore.	Priscilla Nelson.
G.	O.
Thomas Geddie.	Rev. F. O'Donoghue,
Jesse Gully.	2.
Joseph Gardener.	Dempsey Oliver.
Mary Graves.	Mereday Odum.
Elizabeth H. Guyton.	P.
Hugh Gilmore.	Joseph Prindle.
Alex. Geddie.	Miss E. Pilly.
James Godfrey.	Mathew Parham.
James Guild.	Henry Pebuorth.
Tho. G. Graham.	John Priest.
Bryant Guy.	Wm. Peacock.
H.	John Pettyford.
Rebecca Harrison.	Samuel Pearce.
John Hair.	Dr. Dan'l Parker.
Miss Jane Hair.	Isaac Phares 2.
David Hughes.	R.
Wm. L. Hunt.	James Reardon.
Mrs. E. Horn.	A. Remoussin.
Tho. Harrington.	Margaret Revels.
Wm. Hunter.	Benjamin Revels.
Charles Hall.	S.
Tho. Harrison.	David Smith sen.
George Holmes.	Wm. Smith.
George Hardaway.	Arch'd Shaw 2.
Gabriel Holmes Jr.	Malcom Shaw 2.
R. D. Hepburn 3.	Robert Smith.
Isham Holt.	Angus Stewart.
I. & J.	Geo. W. Stickney.
James Johnson.	Benj. Singletary.
Francis Johnson.	John Stewart.
Mrs. Ann Ingram 3.	T.
Wm. B. James.	Ann Taylor.
John A. Johnson.	Daniel Turner.
Alex. Johnson.	Jeremiah Tindall.
John Johnson sen.	Zachariah Thigpen.
Miss Nancy Jones.	John D. Thames.
L. Jones & J. Ingram.	Joseph Thames.
Cha. H. Johnson.	John Tolar.
John J. Jones Esq.	V.
Miss E. Johnson.	Wm. J. Vincent.
K.	James Vann.
Miss I. C. King 2.	W.
Henry J. King.	John Winslow Presi-
Francis King.	dent of the Coloniza-
Joseph King.	tion Society.
Elizabeth Kelly.	Sam'l J. Watson.
L.	Carleton Walker.
Mr. Laland.	Neill Wilkinson 2.
Charles Loomis 2.	Henry Warwick.
Benjamin Lock.	Nathan Williamson.
Buckner Lanier.	E. A. Westbrook 2.
Joseph Lanton.	

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

Private Female Academy.

MISS BINGHAM,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage she has received from parents and guardians, during the last three years of her school; now has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the present quarter will terminate on the last day of this month, and the ensuing one will commence on the 1st day of October next. The following branches of education will be taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globes, History, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Painting on Velvet, Lace, Embroidery, Filligree, with all kinds of ornamental needle work.

Miss B. has the pleasure of referring to Dr. Wm. Moffit, to Jas. Seawell and J. D. Eccles, Esq'rs who attended the last semi-annual examination of her pupils.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824.—8t88

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave of his friends, to return them his thanks, for the continuation of their custom, he feels particularly obliged to those who have been in the habit of supplying his orders, when it was not (as will sometimes be the case) perfectly convenient for him to send the money.—He would take this opportunity, however, to request them, and the public generally, not to deliver any articles for the future on his account, unless on personal application, or by written order.

LUKE BOWEN.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824——3t86

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment by applying to J. B. GILCHRIST.

Fayetteville, July 29th, 1824.

Ecclesiastical Notice:

THE Synod of North Carolina, will meet, at Statesville, in the county of Iredell, on Thursday, the 7th of October next.

COLIN M'IVER, *Stated Clerk.*

Fayetteville, Sept 30, 1824——1w

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, are respectfully requested to give the above notice an insertion in their respective papers.

C. M'I.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824——382f

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months, and send their accounts for settlement to this office

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed from this place; and left his Books, Notes, and Accounts, with Angus Taylor, Esq. who is authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. Those failing to comply with this notice by the 15th of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

N. MACLEAN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824——4t 385

100 Tons Log Wood,

For sale by,

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, Sept, 29, 1824—382f.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29. 1824—383tf.

J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $14.

All charitable institutions in the United States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore-throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist:

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823—1aug1tn382

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON the 19th of October next, at the late dwelling house of Murdock M'Kinzie, dec. will be sold on a credit of three annual payments, the plantation, on which the said deceased lived, lying on Deep River, in Chatham county, containing about six hundred and seventy acres, with a very fine and commodious Dwelling House, and some superior cotton land yet to clear, and an excellent Spring convenient.

At the same time and place, will be sold on a credit of nine and twelve months, the plantation now rented to Mrs. Warden, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Deep River, in Moore county, with two very good Dwelling Houses and Barns, which is an excellent stand for a country store, with excellent Well water.—This place is not more than a mile and a quarter from the above named place, on the road to Fayetteville. HENRY M'KINZIE, Ex'r.

September 20, 1824—3t 383

☞The editors of the Raleigh Star and Wilmington paper, will give the above advertisement three weeks insertion, and forward their accounts to the Observer Office.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
2	-	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000		6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924 PRIZES.		17,550 TICKETS.		$70,200
10626 BLANKS.				

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE where explanations of this Scheme and Letter, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50 |

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20. less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

POETRY.

No loose or untrue, though a wand'ring Muse.

TO GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Presented by the Children of Hartford, who were decorated with ribbons bearing the inscription,

"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

Welcome to Fredonia's clime,
Glorious Hero! Chief sublime!
Garlands bright for thee are wreath'd,
Vows of filial ardor breath'd,
Veterans' cheeks with tears are wet,
"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

Monmouth's field is rich with bloom,
Where thy warriors found their tomb;
Yorktown's heights resound no more,
Victor's shout, or cannon's roar;
Yet our hearts record their debt,
"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

Brandywine, whose current roll'd
Proud with blood of heroes bold,
That our country's debt shall tell,
That our gratitude shall swell—
Infant breasts thy wounds regret,
"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

Sires, who sleep in glory's bed,—
Sires, whose blood for us was shed,—
Taught us, when our knee we bent,
With the prayer thy name to blend:
Shall we e'er such charge forget?
No!—"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

When our blooming cheeks shall fade,
Pale with time, or sorrow's shade,
When our clustering tresses fair,
Frosts of wintry age shall wear,
E'en till memory's sun be set,
"Nous vous aimons La Fayette."

PASSING HISTORY.

LA FAYETTE A FARMER.

We'll search the earth, and search the seas,
To cull a gallant wreath for thee.

OUR *Nation's Guest* in his answer to the address delivered to him at Worcester, mentioned that '*he was peculiarly gratified in seeing the great improvements of the country, because he was himself a Farmer*."

Gentlemen from France, who have visited his extensive farm there, describe it as one of the most highly cultivated seats in the kingdom. It is appropriately called "La Grange."—(The Farm.) It is situated in the fertile district of La Brie (about 13 leagues from Paris.) A late traveller describes it to be so remote from any high road, so lonely and so wood-embossed that a spot more sequestered, can scarcely be imagined.

In the midst of this fertile and luxuriant wilderness, rising above prolific orchards and antiquated woods appear the fine towers of La Grange Blessnau, tinged with the golden rays of the sun.

Here the renowned La Fayette has passed a large portion of his eventful life. His Library contains many of the most eminent authors on all subjects; and here he devotes himself to the cultivation of the Earth, the Arts and Sciences, and the domestic Virtues. In one of his letters he says;

It frequently happens that my merinos and my hay carts, dispute my attention with Rome and Voltaire. I live like Lacertes, cultivating my fields, and regretting nothing I have left behind me. This retirement satisfies both my heart and my vanity. I compare myself to the famous exiles of *Athens* and of *Rome*, whom their virtues have rendered formidable to their fellow citizens. I see myself in the midst of a numerous family whom I love. I read, I write, I meditate. I take pleasure even in the sports of my grand children. Their most simple occupations interest me. Every moment of my time is filled up."

A French writer informs us, that the chateau of La Grange, was founded by Louis le Gros (in 1109) and was afterwards occupied by the Prince of Lorraine and that the mark of a cannon ball is still visible in one of the towers, which penetrated the masonry, when attacked by Marshal Turenne. It became the possession of the Duke de Noailles, (whose daughter the General married,) and who held the distinguished rank of captain of four companies of the Gardes-du-Corps du Roi. We find by the Register of the present year (1824) that the company still bears the name of Noailles, and is now commanded by one of the family, the Prince de Poix, Duke de Mouchy.

New York, September 13.—On Saturday, General La Fayette and his son called at the house of Mr. John Hurley, the patriotic manufacturer, who sent out to him before he left France, the elegant Washington to La Fayette, alledging that *all the hats he could supply the family were paid for forty years ago*. This visit evinces in the strongest light the republican feelings and the affability and kindness of the great friend of Liberty. He spent nearly an hour at Mr. Hurley's and manifested a lively interest for his family, taking each by the hand and conversing with them in the most affectionate manner. His visit was without announcement, and therefore the more grateful to the feelings of all. While he remained, many of the neighbours and friends, of Mr. Hurley were invited, and cordially received by the General.

LITERARY.

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.—HEN. V.

We have yet seen nothing more calculated to awaken the sensibility of the reader than the oration delivered at Cambridge by Professor Everett, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Gen La Fayette being present. The following are the closing remarks.

"Yes, my friends, such is the exhortation which calls on us to exert our powers, to employ our time, and consecrate our labors in the cause of our native land. When we engage in that solemn study, the history of our race when we survey the progress of man, from his cradle in the East to these last limits of his wandering; when we behold him forever flying westward from civil and religious thraldom, bearing his household gods over mountains and seas, seeking rest and finding none, but still pursuing the flying bow of promise, to the glittering hills which it spans in Hesperian climes, we cannot but exclaim with Bishop Berkely, the generous prelate of England, who bestowed benefactions, as well as bles sings, on our country,

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

"In the high romance, if romance it be in which the great minds of antiquity sketched the fortunes of the ages to come, they pictured to themselves a favored region beyond the ocean, a land of equal laws and happy men. The primitive poets beheld it in the islands of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hyperborean regions; the sage of the academy placed it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit of Seneca could discern a fairer abode of humanity, in distant regions then unknown. We look back upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil from the obligations they imply. By us must these fair visions be realized, by us must be fulfilled these high auspices, which burst in trying hours from the longing hearts of the champions of truth. There are no more continents or worlds to be revealed; Atlantis hath arisen from the ocean, the farthest Thule is reached, there are no more retreats beyond the sea, no more discoveries, no more hopes. Here then a mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race of mortals.—The *man*, who looks with tenderness on the sufferings of good men in other times; the *descendant* of the pilgrims, who cherishes the memory of his fathers; the *patriot*, who feels an honest glow at the majesty of the system of which he is a member; the *scholar* who beholds with rapture the long sealed book of unprejudiced truth expanded to all to read; these are they, by whom these auspices are to be accomplished. Yes brethren, it is by the intellect of the country, that the mighty mass is to be inspired; that its parts are to communicate and sympathize, its bright progress to be adorned with becoming refinements, its strong sense uttered, its character reflected, its feelings interpreted to its own children, to other regions, and to after ages.

"Meantime the years are passing away and gathering importance in their course.—With the present year will be completed the half century from the most important era in human history, the commencement of our revolutionary war. The jubilee of our national existence is at hand. The space of time, that has elapsed from that momentous date, has laid down in the dust, which the blood of many of them had already hallowed, most of the great men to whom, under Providence we owe our national existence and privileges. A few still survive among us, to reap the rich fruits of their labors and sufferings; and *ONE has yielded himself to the united voice of a people, and returned in his age, to receive the gratitude of the nation, to whom he devoted his youth*. It is recorded on the pages of American history, that when this friend of our country applied to our commissioners at Paris, in 1776, for a passage in the first ship they should despatch to America, they were obliged to answer him, (so low and abject was then our dear native land,) that they possessed not the means nor the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel, in all the ports of France. Then, exclaimed the youthful hero, 'I will provide my own'; and it is a literal fact, that when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.

"Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features. Enjoy a triumph, such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed, the assurance that throughout America, there is not a bosom which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name. You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors with whom you were associated in achieving our liberty. But you have looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old companion in arms and brother in peril. Lincoln, and Greene, and Knox, and Hamilton, are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown have fallen, before the only foe they could not meet. Above all, the first of heroes and of men, the friend of your youth, the more than friend of his country, rests in the bosom of the soil he redeemed. On the banks of his Potomac, he lies in glory and in peace. You will revisit the hospitable shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you venerated as we did, you will not meet at its door.

His voice of consolation, which reached you in the Austrian dungeons, cannot now break its silence to bid you welcome to his own roof. But the grateful children of America will bid you welcome, in his name. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our shores; and whithersoever throughout the limits of the continent your course shall take you, the ear that hears you shall bless you, the eye that sees you shall bear witness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with heartfelt joy, welcome, welcome La Fayette.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

From Ramsay's History of the U. S. vol. 2. p. 186.

The killed and wounded, in the Royal Army, were near 600—the loss of the Americans was twice that number. In their list of the wounded were two of their general officers, Marquis de La Fayette, and Gen. Woodford. The former was a French nobleman of high rank, who, animated with the love of liberty, had left his native country, and offered his services to Congress. While in France, and only 19 years of age, he espoused the cause of the Americans with the most disinterested and generous ardor. Having determined to join them, he communicated his intentions to the American Commissioners at Paris. They justly conceived that a patron of so much importance would be of service to their cause, and encouraged his design. Before he had embarked from France, intelligence arrived in Europe, that the American insurgents, reduced to 2,000 men, were fleeing through Jersey, before a British force of 30,000. Under these circumstances, the American Commissioners at Paris thought it but honest to dissuade him from the present prosecution of his perilous enterprize.

It was in vain that they acted so candid a part. His zeal to serve a distressed country was not abated by her misfortunes. Having embarked in a vessel which he purchased for the purpose, he arrived in Charleston early in 1777; and soon after joined the American army. Congress resolved, that "in consideration of his zeal, illustrious family, and connexions, he should have the rank of Major-General in their army." Independent of the risk he ran as an officer, he hazarded his large fortune in consequence of the laws of France—and also the confinement of his person in case of capture, when on his way to the United States, without the chance of being acknowledged by any nation—for his Court had forbidden his proceeding to America, and had despatched orders to have him confined in the West Indies, if found in that quarter. This gallant nobleman, who under all these disadvantages, had demonstrated his good will to the United States, received a wound in his leg at the battle of Brandywine; but he nevertheless continued in the field, and exerted himself, both by word and example, in rallying the Americans.

THE ASHANTEES.

The disaster which has recently befallen Sir Charles McCarthy and his party, gives a peculiar interest to the following account of the Ashantees, by whom his army was destroyed.

The Gold Coast is hilly, and from the margin of the sea to the extent of twelve or fifteen horizontal miles inland, clothed with thicket, tall trees and fibrous stems, which are every where blended together in the most entangled intricacy. Beyond this boundary, and on the northern frontier of Fantee, the land is less incervated, but unluckily more obstructed by vegetable substances, for hereabouts commences that stupendous front, whose objects are of the most collossal kinds, and whose productions, although for the most part unknown to us, are valuable even in the markets of Salgha, Liouraboh, and Yandy. When the forces of Ashantee take the field, they usually push forward a body of two or three thousand men, to the distance of two or more days' journey from the main army, covering the enemies' towns or frontiers, by little detached corps of observation, who prosecute their march by night only, in the most intricate parts of the forest, seeking refuge as occasion may require, in the loftiest boughs of the trees, where they sustain life for many days, if necessary, upon a sort of soluble gum, pounded grain and war nuts, called gouro, which they never travel without. As the main body advances, so do these corps of warriours, strengthened by others, concentrate themselves within a compass adequate to support the war with a most deadly effect, from the canopy which conceals them; for during the attack, these elevated soldiers pour incessantly upon the foe, a tempest of musket shots, (the Ashantees cut the lead into square slugs) and poisonous missiles, javelins and arrows, whose venom is justly to be dreaded from the mortal effects, which follow the slightest wound.

The precautions taken by the Ashantees, during a march through the enemy's country are equal to what is related of the tribes of North American Indians, and it is almost impossible, from other causes connected with the superstitious rituals of the nations, to glean intelligence adapted to the service of an opposing army; for, incredible as it may seem, it often occurs as it happened in the Gamar war, which terminated in the defeat and death of Dinkra, that the King of Ashantee in person, at the head of a powerful army, is able to conceal himself in the heart of an enemy's country, until the crisis is deemed auspicious to military action.

THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

From the Edinburgh Review.

In the present day, no man, be his station or acquirements what they may, *has any reason for concealing his connexion with the public journals*—we mean, of course, with those which, whatever be the principles they support, are conducted in the spirit of fair and honest controversy. This is a circumstance greatly to be rejoiced at.

Whatever tends to raise the character of so important a class of literary and political men, materially serves the cause both of letters and of good government, and affords the best security for keeping the press free from the foul pollution of private slander.

They who affect (for it can only be an affectation) to contemn the public journals, hold light the reputations of their conductors; and we have sometimes heard of Senators, and even Judges and Juries, regarding them as of little account—do they think to frown down what Mr. Windham called "a new power in Europe?"

The question is no longer whether or not the newspapers shall be universally read; that has been long ago decided; but it is, whether that which every one reads shall come from a pure or from a tainted source. And this depends wholly on the character of the class in whose hands the periodical press is placed.

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art;

"Well," (said a gentleman to an elderly lady at a turnpike gate,) 'I suppose you are very glad General La Fayette has come, as you must have made oceans of money to-day at the gate." The old lady felt indignant at the remark. "Sir," she replied, "you must know that the General and his friends go through this gate free of toll; and I should like to have him pass a *thousand times*." "Oho, then your gates are free now?" "Yes," replied the Connecticut dame, without a moment's hesitation, "for such men as La Fayette, but not for those *who come so far behind him*." This last remark quickly brought a York shilling out of his pocket, for toll, and we may well suppose he hastened to get out of her sight and the range of her wit.

From a Vermont Paper.

Dreams.—Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James—he awoke, and found he was only the Minister of *King Caucus*.

Jonathan Russel dreamed his publication of the Gallatin correspondence would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke, and found

"The MAN recover'd of the bite—
The DOG it was that died."

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the Cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the City of New York—he awoke, and found a sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada—he awoke, and found he only took to his heels."

Governor Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a *Quart of Brandy*.

William H. Crawford dreamed on the fourth of March, 1825 he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that '*dreams do not always go by contraries*."

A Printer's remarkable dream.—The Printer of the Farmer's Advocate, says—'We do not pretend to believe in dreams,' but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity.—We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts consequently, we immediately procured new type from New-York, enlarged the Advocate, and paid off the paper maker.—In this we were exceedingly delighted—but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgements to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke under the dreadful apprehension that the Sheriff had favoured us with a call—But 'twas all a dream—all but the *bite*."

If the following article is to be [illegible] it may be of *importance*, not only to [illegible] sidential candidates, but to the friends supporters of all of them—inasmuch may be instrumental in contributing nightly repose of such of them *quiet consciences*.

To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs—a strong decoction of red pepper ripe, and apply it with a common brush, to the joints of the bedstead coting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily expel them.

Augusta

MORAL, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Quod legeo sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—HOR. Book II. Ep. 2.

ANOTHER BRIEF SYSTEM.

In medio tutissimus ibis.

The following was written by [illegible] Pierce Esq. of Baldwin, Maine, [illegible] in-law to Count Rumford) and contains rections to his children on the [illegible] of character. In substance, it [illegible] are extremes on every side; avoid them.

The road to happiness.—Being [illegible] suaded that the most rational [illegible] which intelligent free agents [illegible] from a consciousness of having [illegible] employed their implanted powers and sions—and as the virtues themselves carried to excess, either fail of their objects, or degenerate into vices, is therefore my most ardent desire my children may be—

Pious but not Enthusiastic.
Religious but not Bigoted.
Just but no Vindictive.
Righteous but not Hypocritical.
Virtuous but not Ostentatious.
Charitable but not Weak.
Strict but not Austere.
Meek but not Mean.
Humble but not Abject.
Mild but not Effeminate.
Modest but not Bashful.
Complaisant but not Deceitful.
Affable but not Loquacious.
Polite but not Ceremonious.
Condescending but not Unbecoming.
Believing but not Credulous.
Cautious but not Timid.
Watchful but not Jealous.
Sensible but not Irritable.
Emulous but not Envious.
Learned but not Pedantic
Benevolent but not Vain-glorious.
Generous but not Profuse.
Noble but not Prodigal.
Dignified but not Proud.
Spirited but not Haughty.
Bold but not Assuming.
Brave but not Savage.
Valiant but not Foolhardy.
Resolute but not Obstinate.
Confident but not Boasting.
Industrious but not Avaricious.
Prudent but not Parsimonious.
Economical but not Covetous
Refined but not Affected.
Soft but not Simple.
Neat but not Foppish.
Communicative but not a Tell-tale.

Consolation.—The life of man on earth doomed to be clouded with various [illegible] Throughout all ranks the afflicted [illegible] considerable proportion of the human race and even they who have a title to be [illegible] prosperous, are in some periods of life, obliged to drink from the cup of terness. *The christian religion is pecul[illegible]ly entitled to our regard, by accommodating itself with great tenderness to the distressed condition of mankind.* It is not to be considered merely as an authoritative system of precepts. The same voice which enjoins our duty, utters the words of consolation and relief to mankind, under their temporal and spiritual distresses.

Infidelity.—A servant, who had made no Improvement that might be expected from hearing the irreligious and blasphemous conversation continually passing at the table where it was his place to wait, took the opportunity to rob his master. Being apprehended, and urged to give a reason for this infamous behaviour, "Sir," said he, "I had heard you so often talk of the possibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well," replied the master, "had you no fear of that death which the laws of your country inflict upon the crime?" "Sir," replied the servant, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? You have removed the greatest terror; why should I fear the less?"—[*Bishop Horne.*

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by reflection, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.